

THE PASSING OF

Lau erbach May Quit His Machine Place.

SEES DEFEAT AHEAD

The Black - Payn - Aldridge Combination Party Rulers.

TAKING PLATT'S PLACE.

His Friends Slighted in the Disposition of Patronage at Washington.

WHY COL. GRANT DECLINES

Platt Advised It to Retain Control of the Police, as Roosevelt Is Likely to Drop Out.

STRAWS SHOW THE WIND'S PATH.



Mr. Platt, According to Cartoonist Bush.

(From the Evening Telegram.)

REV. DR. PARKHURST ON THE WANING OF PLATT'S POWER.



FOR the last few weeks I have been trying to gain rest, and have made no effort to watch what was going on in political circles. I cannot help seeing, however, in recent events, distinct signs of the disintegration of the Platt machine.

When power is acquired rapidly, as has been true in his case, there comes a time when it becomes retroactive, so to speak. There are so many wheels within wheels in such an intricate piece of machinery that the movements of some of them are bound to be disturbed, to the end that the power of the machine as a whole is stopped. Just as the governor of a stationary engine regulates its power, so will the natural state of public opinion, man's sense of what true citizenship demands, act as a check on the power of such machines as Platt has built up in this State.

The most significant thing to me in connection with Grant's declaration of the place which was tendered him by President McKinley is that he went to see Platt before he made any reply. Above all things Platt wants to control the New York police force. If Grant refuses from the Board it will leave the way open for Mayor Strong to appoint a member who will act with Roosevelt and Andrews and break the deadlock. That would never do.

It will be remembered that Grant has already said that he would stay where he was until he could get something better. Platt evidently persuaded him that the place offered by the President was not "something better," and prevailed upon him not to accept it.

As far as Black's apparent resistance of his chief is concerned, I recall a remark which former Lieutenant-Governor Saxton made to me when Black was first nominated. He did not speak in confidence, and I do not hesitate to repeat it. It was this:

"Mark what I tell you; Black can be pushed so far, but no farther."

Now, I have no doubt that Black felt that in appointing Payn he had paid off the political mortgage he owed Platt, and was free to do as he pleased.

I did not see how he could appoint Payn, but he now appears to have reached that point beyond which he cannot be pushed farther, and the result is that the power of the Platt machine is stopped in that direction.

As to what interpretation is to be put upon the recent appointments in Washington, it is not easy to say, but they also seem to indicate the blocking of Platt's power.

I am sorry that Grant did not accept the place in Washington. That would have done much to clear the horizon locally, and to have relieved us, probably, of the deadlock in the Police Board. If the Mayor were allowed to appoint one man with the energy, courage and determination of Roosevelt and Andrews, the three would be able to circumvent the power which Parker exercises through Conlin and snatch the force from the grasp of Platt's hand.—Statement made by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst to a Journal reporter last night.

offer serious opposition, for he will be glad to get Roosevelt out of New York. It was Platt, also, who advised Colonel Grant to decline to be Assistant Secretary of War. Colonel Grant was not indorsed by the New York delegation in his candidacy for office, but there is an intimation that Platt may take him up and go into a fight to

land him in something better than the President offered him. He wanted to be Minister to Russia, but the President does not want to disturb Clifton Breckinridge for some months yet.

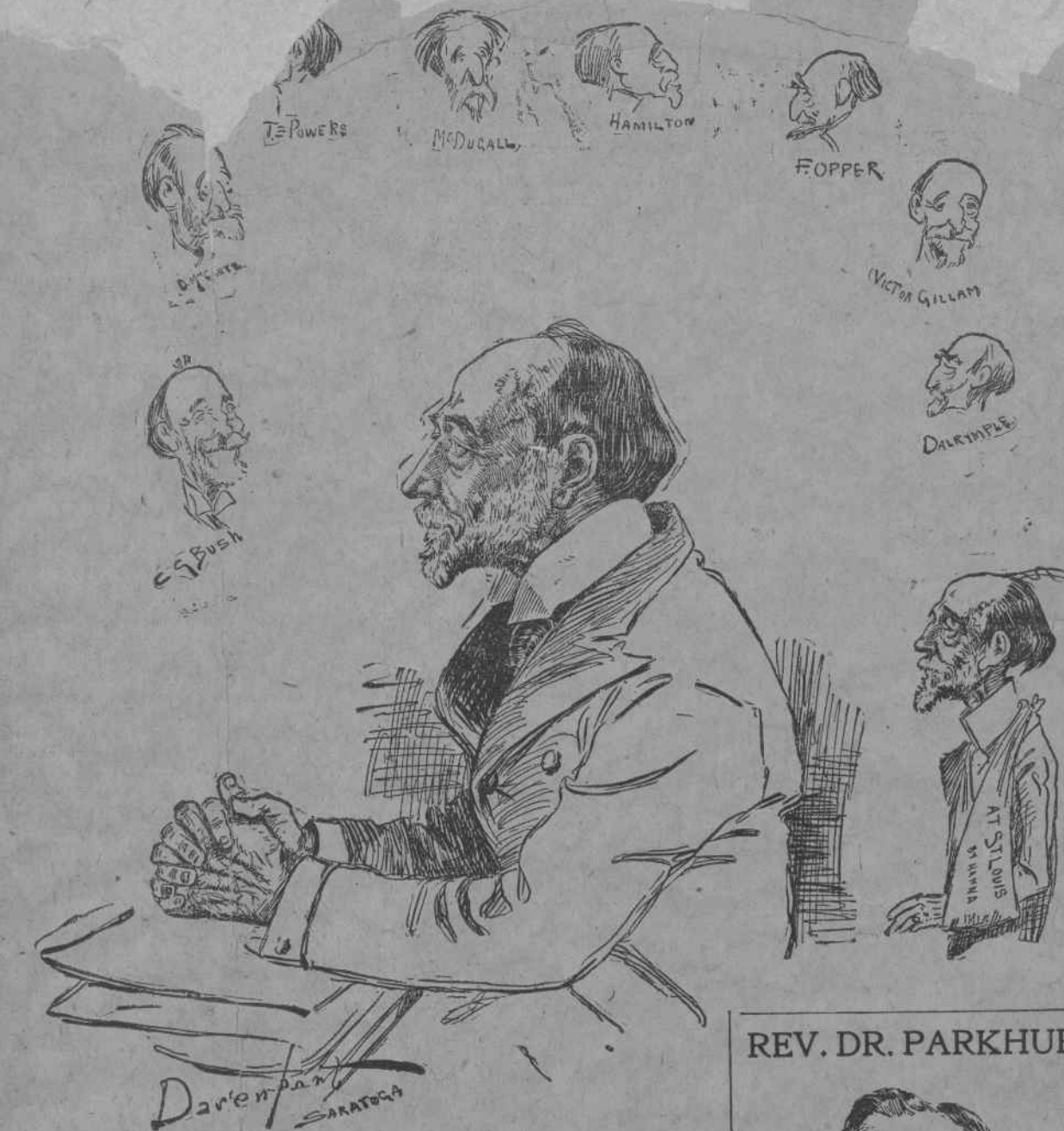
The probability is that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Postmaster-General will be added to the

New York list. Baxter, for the Post Office Department, is the only candidate indorsed by the machine. The others were McKinley's selections.

Colonel Archie E. Baxter arrived here to-day and conferred with the Republican leaders. General Stewart L. Woodford was also a caller at the White House to-day. He declares he is not looking for office.



Mr. Platt Sketched from Life by De Lipman.



Mr. Platt, According to Cartoonist Davenport.

The Lauterbach "Straws."

LOSE friends of Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Republican County Committee, say that he intends to retire from the active management of the machine. He is tired of the work, disgusted at the jealousy which his leadership has inspired, disheartened at the ignoring of his wishes, the defeat of his bills in the Legislature, the overriding of his policy and Platt's seeming indifference to the fate of the machine. Always opposed to the Ralnes amendments he foresees a Tammany victory this Fall. He has felt the heavy hand of the Black-Payn-Aldridge combination and the future holds out no hope of gratified ambition.

When Lauterbach took command of the New York machine it was a demoralized organization. It existed without intelligent leadership and took part perfunctorily in local elections. It was hopelessly in the minority.

Lauterbach was asked by Platt to reorganize the machine. His reward was to be an absolute control of its operations, and his bills to aid the machine were to be marked "O. K." by Platt and passed through the Legislature without hindrance. His ambition was to go to the United States Senate; that was to be gratified.

All His Wishes Ignored. His wishes have been ignored in cases too many to specify. The Legislature has refused to pass his measures. His Police bill was stamped into the dirt. His policy concerning party action has been overruled and a different line pursued. He was bullied into accepting the chairmanship of the County Committee, when he did not want to bear the burden any longer.

He finally yielded to the entreaties of his friends, but his tenure is known to be only tentative. Just as soon as matters shape themselves so that others can handle the machine in its preparation for the Greater New York fight it is said to be Mr. Lauterbach's intention to retire, and cast the burden and the blame for certain defeat on some one else.

"Platt" is no longer the name to conjure with. A triumvirate has been formed to rule the affairs of the Republican party.

The Passing of Platt.

Straws are plentiful to show the direction of the political winds. For twenty years—since Arthur had the leadership—they have blown toward New York City. Now they are veering in the direction of Albany. Big things and little things indicate it. First came Platt's election to the United States Senate. That took him away from New York, and from the direct, personal supervision of party matters. Then the Black-Payn-Aldridge combination was formed. It at once assumed more than a partnership control of legislation, and showed a decided disposition to assert its policy. Its hostility to the Greater New York Police Commission bill was a declaration of independence from the rule of Platt at Washington.

The bill was Edward Lauterbach's pet measure. Lauterbach himself was forced to declare that the bill was dead. The triumvirate had secured its first big victory. Senator John Ralnes stated that the General Liquor law should be amended, in response to a country demand. Amendments were prepared and their introduction was backed by Black, Payn and Aldridge. The sections relating to "fake" hotels and clubs were bitterly opposed by the Lauterbach (New York) and Worth (Brooklyn) machines.

Shifted His Position.

Platt at first sided with them. Word was sent out from the Fifth Avenue Hotel that it would be inexpedient to pass the amendments at this session. Word came from Albany to the Journal that the amendments would not only be introduced as drafted, but that they would be passed as introduced. Governor Black asserted that "fake" hotels and clubs should be wiped out. Another conflict between the victorious triumvirate and the local machine began. At one time the triumvirate utterly to disrupt the Republican party. More conferences were called. Senator Platt saw the handwriting on the wall and he said that the Republican organ, *the Nation*, had always stood for law and morality. He thought the demand for the amendment of the amendments should be accepted. He felt the heavy hand of the defeat of his chief, and the open opposition to the

amendments subsided, except in a few instances. "Little Abe" Gruber still maintained a defiant front, and only yesterday he returned from Albany, where he had a talk with Senators Ralnes, Higgins, Krum and others regarding an amendment of the clause which imposes a tax of \$800 on clubs which sell liquor. He proposed the passage of an amendment prohibiting any club from dispensing liquor to its members, and supplementing it with another law giving to Excise Commissioners the authority to grant liquor certificates to legitimate clubs. Also to give to no new club the power to distribute liquor until six months after formation. He argued that such laws would give to Excise Commissioners and inspectors an opportunity to learn the correct status of a club, and that by this means the establishment of "fake" clubs would be an impossibility.

Gruber Has Hopes.

Gruber was sanguine yesterday that the changes he proposed would be accepted. From other quarters it was learned, however, that Governor Black and his friends were not much impressed with the practicality of the proposed laws, and that the amendments would be passed as drafted originally.

The power of the Republican party lies in the country. The triumvirate does not, it was said, purpose to destroy the Republican party by ignoring the unanimous country demand and catering to a merely local machine. They know that the whole future of the Republican party is more to be considered than the future of one of its lesser parts. In similar things, too, the country combination has shown its power and disclosed its intention of succeeding Platt in the control of the State machine. Legislation in which the city leaders have been personally interested has been thrust aside to make way for more important party matters. The pieholes in the Senate and Assembly committee rooms, it is said, are filled with city machine bills which will never see light again.

All Bills Treated Alike.

In some of these bills Platt and his friends were concerned. This made no difference to the "Big Three" and their friends in the Legislature. They had their own futures to look after.

GRANTSAYS 'NO' TO M'KINLEY

Refuses to Accept the President's Offer of the Place of Assistant to Alger as Secretary of War.

Colonel Frederick D. Grant returned from Washington yesterday morning, having been summoned Thursday by President McKinley, who offered him the appointment of Assistant Secretary of War, and personally urged his acceptance. Early after his return he sent the President the following telegram of declination:

William McKinley, President of the United States: Although you were pleased to urge me to think over the matter, it is impossible for me to consider the position of Assistant Secretary of War, which you were good enough to offer me.

I therefore decline with thanks, at the same time regretting that I am not to serve your Administration for which I worked eagerly. FREDERICK D. GRANT.

Colonel Grant, when seen at his home last night, declined to give his reasons for refusing the place. "I do not care to talk about it," was his remark.

"Was it because of your preference for New York as a place of residence and your friendships here that you declined?" was asked.

"Not exactly that," he mused. "I like Washington very much, and my mother and sister living there would have made it very pleasant for me."

"Did a desire to remain a member of the Police Commission until the present middle has been settled influence you?"

"Well, yes; it did have something to do with it."

"Is it that you felt that the position of Assistant Secretary of War was not sufficiently important to induce you to resign as Police Commissioner?"

Colonel Grant smiled broadly at this, but answered, "I haven't a word to say on this point."

A PLACE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

He Is to Be Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Position He Wanted—Other Patronage.

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Machine and anti-machine have met over the New York patronage. The Empire State has been getting big pieces of patronage, but the machine up to date had little to its credit.

Theodore Roosevelt is slated for Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Senator Platt filed his protest on form against the nomination. By this he reserves the right to oppose the confirmation, though he has privately informed a close friend that he will not

The Patronage "Straws."

WHEN the Journal published exclusively the news of the formation of a combination which was ultimately to succeed Platt in the leadership of the Republican State organization some of the local leaders acknowledged the truth of the report. They further said that Senator Platt would not find it so easy to control national patronage as the public had been led to believe. Current events have emphasized the truth of both reports. The triumvirate already divides control with Platt, and President McKinley, in his bestowal of rewards, has thus far almost wholly ignored the machine.

Look at the list of offices thus far filled by New York men, each of them either anti-machine in associations, or else non-factional:

Secretary of the Interior—CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Ambassador to France—HORACE PORTER.

Ambassador to Germany—ANDREW D. WHITE.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Against this list the machine has been successful in securing the appointment of Theodore Swaze, Senator Platt's former private secretary, as chief clerk of the Treasury Department, and Ferdinand Eldman as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edmund Grosse.

Platt's Vain Efforts.

Since March 4, nearly five weeks ago, Senator Platt and the New York delegation in Congress have been trying to effect the appointment of those whose names are on the machine slate. Captain Joseph Dickey, of Newburg, a protégé of Congressman Ben Odell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, and one of those marked for slaughter when the Albany combination assumes control of the machine, was first urged for Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. The machine could not land Dickey in that position. Attempts were made to place him elsewhere, but with no success. His latest application was for Shipping Commissioner, but the civil service debars him.

The machine has slated Cornelius Van Cott for Postmaster, and George R. Bidwell for Collector of the Port, but it is by no means a certainty that they will be appointed. Bidwell's appointment is less of possibility than Van Cott's.

Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Correction, is an applicant for the place. He is backed by Mayor Strong, William Brookfield, the McKinley League, and 12,000 business men.

Wilbur E. Wakeman, secretary of the Protective Tariff League, is a candidate for appraisal. It is said that his appointment is assured. He is backed by Senator Mark Hanna and Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. Wakeman is also a close friend of President McKinley.

One of the most important offices in the Cabinet Departments is that of Third Assistant Postmaster-General. Platt and the New York Congressional delegation have asked for the appointment to this position of Colonel "Archie" Baxter, of Elmira, Assembly clerk. President McKinley has listened to the words of praise uttered in redoubtment of Colonel Baxter, but the appointment is not made. Since Mr. Baxter's name was presented to him the President has made several sub-Cabinet appointments, filled several foreign consulates, named White as Ambassador to Italy, offered a place to Police Commissioner Grant, which neither Mr. Grant nor the machine asked for.

Roosevelt Victorious.

Now comes the news that the President has decided to name Theodore Roosevelt Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and Commissioner Roosevelt is an anti-machine man of the most virulent sort.

The big and little leaders see in all this the passing of Platt.

These appointments indicate a settled design to put to rest the Platt machine man into any place which offers more than an incidental patronage power.

Platt and the machine will not see Roosevelt's appointment.

that of White's and Porter's, they must not be charged against the machine list of patronage. With Grant it was ferent. In this case it was the office not the man to which Platt objected. Grant went to Washington in response to a telegram asking him to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of War, he long conference with Platt. The St. told him to decline, but that was what the Commissioner had made mind to do. In Platt's opinion, however, Grant was entitled to accept office than any other man. Grant's presence was not the Police Board, where his role would leave the Platt machine in the hands of Strong, Roosevelt, and after his talk with Senator Platt, Grant about patronage and Ralnes amendments.

NO PLACE FOR LAUTERBACH

His Appointment as Member of State Board of Charities Decried to Be Illegal.

Albany, N. Y., April 2.—In app Edward Lauterbach, of New York, member of the State Board of Charities place of Tunis G. Bergen, of Broome Governor Black has disregarded the wishes of the State Charities law passed last year. The opinion of prominent lawyers is that the appointment is illegal, and that Governor Black will have to range that Mr. Lauterbach resign, and a Kings County man be appointed in Lauterbach's place. Under the law Commissioners B and Litchfield represented the State Charities. Lauterbach's appointment to the place of Bergen leaves Kings on Second Judicial District without its of two, for Lauterbach is a resident of City of New York. The purpose of Lauterbach's appointment is not known here, but it is said that Governor Black wished to show he had no personal feeling against New York leader, although he is open to him politically.

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A GREAT DEAL OF NONSENSE HAS BEEN WRITTEN—AND BELIEVED—ABOUT BLOOD PURIFIER.

What purifies the blood?

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they can and the blood continually become more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the filters of the system, every minute, night and day, while the body lives.

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